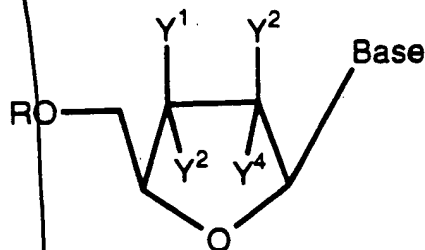


We claim:

1. A method for the treatment of HBV infection of



wherein B is a purine or pyrimidine base;

Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup>, Y<sup>3</sup>, and Y<sup>4</sup> are independently H, OH, N<sub>3</sub>, NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NOR<sup>3</sup>, -O-alkyl, -O-aryl, halo (including F, Cl, Br, or I), -CN, -C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, SH, -S-alkyl, or -S-aryl, and wherein typically three of Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup>, Y<sup>3</sup>, and Y<sup>4</sup> are either H or OH. The -OH substituent, when present, is typically a Y<sup>1</sup> or Y<sup>3</sup> group. As illustrated in the structure, Y<sup>2</sup> and Y<sup>4</sup> are in the arabino (erythro) configuration, and Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>3</sup> are in the threo (ribose) configuration. R is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, alkyl, acyl or a phosphate derivative, as described in more detail below. R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, and R<sup>3</sup> are independently alkyl (and in particular lower alkyl), aryl, aralkyl, alkaryl, acyl, or hydrogen.

*Ref A1*